which includes grant of certain reliefs/ concessions by various agencies such as the Government of Maharashtra/MSEB, project sponsors, offshore and on-shore lenders as well as the Government of India. Any scheme finalised for revival of the Dabhol project would come as a comprehensive package and would have to resolve legal, financial and technical issues involved. While this may take time, as a first step, it has been agreed that an interim revival package for restarting Phase-I be worked out by the concerned agencies. NTPC has agreed to act as Operation & Maintenance contractor for running Phase-I. The agencies concerned *i.e.* MSEB, GE India, Bechtel, IDBI, NTPC and the CEA as the representative of Ministry of Power, have conducted an inspection of the plant and are presently engaged in discussions for restart of Phase-I. Government of Maharashtra has conveyed that MSEB would recommence off-take of entire power from the existing Phase-I power station, with certain conditions.

Ceasefire with NSCN (IM)

*31. SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the successes achieved and difficulties faced by the Government through the ceasefire with NSCN (IM);

(b) what is the present policy to contain insurgencies in North Eastern States; and

(c) whether Government have decided to allow Assam Government to pursue Bodo militants in the territory of Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The main achievement of the peace talks is that with the cessation of hostilities between NSCN (IM) and security forces, the level of violence in Nagaland has come down substantially. The agreement for cessation of hostilities has now been operative for the last five years and has brought about a degree of peace in Nagaland and in the adjoining areas. The Talks have also helped both parties in understanding and. appreciating each other's point of view and creating a conducive environment for a final solution. The presence of various rivals

Naga militant groups and lack of unity amongst them have, however created difficulties in the progress of negotiations.

(b) Government is committed to restoration of peace in the North East and has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of the Constitution.

(c) No, Sir.

Investment in NALCO

†*32. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NALCO is a public sector industrial institution;

(b) if so, the date of its establishment and the total capital investment made in this company upto March, 2002; and

(c) the amount received as dividend by the Government upto March, 2002 from this company?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SUSHREE UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NALCO is a public sector industrial undertaking. It was established on 7th January in the year 1981 and commissioned in 1987. To begin with, the total capital invested by Government of India in NALCO was* Rs. 1288.62 crore. Subsequently, between 1991 and 1994, the Government of India disinvested 12.85 per cent of paid up capital and during the year 1999 the company reduced its capital by 50 per cent. Thus, as on 31st March, 2002, the paid up equity capital of NALCO was Rs. 644.31 crore.

(t)The Government has received an amount of Rs. 739.82 crore as dividend upto March, 2002 from NALCO. In addition, dividend amounting to Rs. 224.61 crore for the financial year 2001-02 has become payable to the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.